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Date in: 01/26/96

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F F F F F F F F

brocco during the school year at his own expense,
was believed by some Communist students that
was an informant

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8/5/97

1) subject sent him a letter while he was in Morocco on vacation (dated June or July 1961) which ~~is~~ is with photo of subject among personal effects in Casablanca

Investigation in Berlin reveals no more than Marina Oswald's name & photo were available to the Berlin press at the time Reggab first approached the Satellite Refugee Screening Center with the above information.

late-December: Reggab agreed to write to his brother-in-law in Rabat & request he locate this letter & photo.

Early January 1964: Marina Oswald denied ever knowing Reggab

12-January 1964: No reply from Reggab's brother-in-law. [12-5] had provided information that while Reggab was a student in Moscow during 1960-1962 he had attended 3 meetings of a ^{Moroccan} Communist Party Cell. Due to Reggab's sighting with the Moroccan Ambassador and his trips made to Morocco during the school year at his own expense, it was believed by some Communist students that he was an informant

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~~SECRET~~

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
Release As Sanitized
1996

20 March 1964

MEMO FOR THE RECORD:

1. After checking Graphics Registry files for pictures of Minsk pertinent to the Oswald affair, [] arranged to have several photographs reproduced and sent up to SR/CI/R. The photos were ordered from Graphics and they reached us on 12 March. Upon examination it was discovered that one of the photographs showing a group of persons in front of the Palace of Culture in Minsk in the summer of 1961 included an individual bearing a strong resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald.

2. Enlargements of the picture were made by Graphics Register and the Duke Street printing plant on 13 March, and OO/C was called for details on the picture, its source, etc. The picture was compared with photos of Oswald provided to us by the FBI (D-33 #16,30) and known to have been taken in the Oswald apartment in Minsk during 1952. This comparison showed that person appearing to be Oswald in the picture from Graphics Register was wearing a plaid short-sleeved sport shirt with a pattern identical to that on the shirt Oswald was wearing in the pictures furnished by the FBI.

was obtained 3. Further checks were made with OO on 16 March and that office's approval for an FBI contact with the source of the picture. On 17 March, the picture was shown to C/SR/CI, C/SR, DC/SR and [] It was agreed that I should draft a CSCI transmitting the picture and information to the FBI and a letter transmitting the same to the Warren Commission. I prepared both on 18 March and received an OK on both from C/SR/CI. I hand carried both to Ray Rocca, C/CI/R&A who approved the CSCI but made certain minor changes in the text of the letter to the Commission.

4. On 19 March, Ray Rocca relayed to me C/CI's view that transmittal of the picture to the Commission should be delayed pending receipt of the results of an FBI check made in response to our CSCI. Note: CSCI asks FBI to contact source of picture and obtain details re taking of picture, persons in it etc. According to Rocca's note, C/SR had been called on this and agreed.

5. CSCI sent forward 20 March 64.

Lee
Lee H. Wigren
C/SR/CI/R

Attached:

Various memoranda and notes pertinent to this matter.

~~SECRET~~

11

29 April 1964

MEMO FOR THE RECORD:

1. At about 1030, DC/SR/CI returned to me from C/SR the Memo to the Warren Commission forwarding the "Oswald in Minsk" picture. C/SR had not signed off on the routing sheet but had appended the attached note:

1) From my
H/Ks with Dallas
I saw the Commission
already know of
this.
2) Let's not
move ahead
FBI. Dr

2. I immediately went to C/SR's office and, in his absence, explained to Joan Field that C/CI/RAG was to coordinate with the FBI in forwarding our picture to the Commission. I further stated that C/CI/RAG had telephoned me at about 0930 to ascertain the status of our memo and to say that as soon as he received that memo he'd contact the FBI and arrange for simultaneous delivery of the memo and the FBI report to the Commission. Joan Field signed for C/SR and said she would inform him.

3. I personally delivered one memo for the Commission to C/CI/RAG (Mr. Rocca's office) and left it with his secretary, stating that Mr. Rocca was waiting for the item.

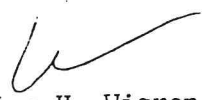
4. Note: C/CI/RAG expressed his disgust with the FBI's attitude toward the picture. They apparently take a neutral attitude as to whether the subject of the picture is Oswald.

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Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2/2003

-2-

5. Note: I do not know the details behind C/SR's first point - but would certainly like to. Who told them?



Lee H. Wigren
C/SR/CI/R

Soviet Experience

After 1½ years in the USSR, Bruce is still very naive. However, although emotionally convinced that "socialism" is the wave of the future, he is disillusioned with the everyday workings of the Soviet system. He is discouraged by the inefficiencies as well as the political prosecution and surveillance suffered by his African friends studying in Kiev. As an example of his initial naivete, Bruce during his first vacation tried to hitchhike to the Black Sea. Being stopped for lack of visas was his first "educational" experience.

Bruce has made a poor adjustment to Soviet life. His scholarship of 90 rubles enables him to live well by local standards, but too far below what he was accustomed to. He studies very little, but thanks to a general leniency towards foreign students makes passing grades. His Russian after 1½ years of general exposure plus tutoring is neither fluent nor grammatical. Bruce says he lacks incentive.

He has a few Soviet acquaintances but finds most of his companionship with other foreign students, especially Africans and more recently, Cubans. A lot of extra-curricular time seems to be spent drinking and partying. Bruce does not deny that this is escapism.

Bruce was very glad to make contact with the exhibit Americans to alleviate his homesickness for Americans and things American. The only "Americans" he'd had contact with was a family which immigrated to the USSR three years ago (and which has now left for Czechoslovakia). (Libero Ricciardelli, wife and three children. He's been to the U.S. Embassy since arrival in USSR. Wife still has U.S. citizenship. He's now Soviet citizen--presumably will become Czech.)

Future Plans

His future plans are uncertain. He wants to leave, but sometimes talks of getting his degree first (possibly for the personal satisfaction of finally seeing something through). He spoke of going to Moscow this summer to find out about obtaining an American passport.

Bruce knows that he faces a prison sentence for desertion, but wants to return and square himself with U.S. authorities. He expressed the faint hope that his past record as a Marine ("I feel somehow that I've already completed my military commitment to Uncle Sam.") may be considered in his favor. Bruce says that aside from a "small, mild" article in Pravda giving his reasons for coming to the USSR, he has made no public speeches or denouncements of the U.S.

CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY

29 JUN 1962

RELEASED PER P.L. 102-526 (JFK ACT)
NARA JG DATE 10-27-08

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1992
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

Index cards found in the DDO file
System on Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of Kennedy's
Assassination.

XAAZ-35612

OSWALD, LEE HENRY 201-289248*

SEX M DOB 18 OCT 39
NEW ORLEANS, LA., USA
CIT ?
REF:
Δ USSR
RADAR OPERATOR, U.S. MARINE CORPS, AS OF 60.
DEFECTED TO USSR IN OCT 59.

CLASSIFICATION REVIEW
CONDUCTED ON 6 APR 1976
E-IMPDET CL BY 012208

OSWALD, LEE H. 100-300-011
SEX M DOB 18 OCT 39 DBA -55777
USA, NEW ORLEANS 25 OCT 63
CIT ? P2
OCC ?
Δ USA, NEW ORLEANS, 4709 MAGAZINE
MBR OF THE NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER OF THE
FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE WITH
HEADQUARTERS AT 799 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
CITY. SEE DOC RE DISTRIBUTION OF CUBAN
PROPAGANDA.

1 785 714

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 1976	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	
CIRK/RS	

OSWALD, LEE HARVEY 074-500
SEX M DOB 18 OCT 39 DBF -49478
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 25 MAY 60
CIT USSR P7
Δ MOSCOW, USSR
EX-U.S. MARINE, WHO UPON HIS DESCHARGE FROM
MARINE CORPS., SEPT 59 TRAVELED TO USSR TO
RENOUNCE HIS U.S. CITIZENSHIP.

ND
201-289248

00387

Document Number 2-524
for FOIA Review on APR 1976

RELEASED PER P.L. 102-526 (JFK ACT)
NARA 19 DATE 10-27-08

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ENCLINTE TELEGRAM

Department of State

15

35

Action

PPT

Info

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H

INR

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SCWC

TSIA

SCS

SY

DCL

IRC

CIA

OSD

NAVY

FROM: MOSCOW

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1304, OCTOBER 31, 1 P.M.

FOR PO

Control: 20261

Rec'd: OCTOBER 31, 1959

7:59 A.M.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, UNMARRIED AGE 20 PP 1733242 ISSUED
SEPT 10, 1959 APPEARED AT EMB TODAY TO RENOUNCE AMERICAN
CITIZENSHIP, STATED APPLIED IN MOSCOW FOR SOVIET CITIZENSHIP
FOLLOWING ENTRY USSR FROM HELSINKI OCT 15. MOTHER'S
ADDRESS AND HIS LAST ADDRESS US 4936 COLLINWOOD ST.,
FORT WORTH TEXAS. SAYS ACTION CONTEMPLATED LAST TWO
YEARS. MAIN REASON "I AM MARXIST". ATTITUDE ARROGANT
AGGRESSIVE. RECENTLY DISCHARGED MARINE CORPS. SAYS HAS
OFFERED SOVIETS ANY INFORMATION HE HAS ACQUIRED AS
ENLISTED RADAR OPERATOR.

IN VIEW PETRULLI CASE WE PROPOSE DELAY EXECUTING RENUNCIATION
UNTIL SOVIET ACTION KNOWN OR DEPT ADVISES. DESPATCH
FOLLOWS. PRESS INFORMED.

FREERS

JR

CONFIDENTIAL

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03388

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NARA 19 DATE 10-27-08

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

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RELEASE OF THIS DOCUMENT*Approved for Release by State
per Sec - Information file
Per HHS. 14.*

CP492

DD/P 0-5679

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH
WASHINGTON

OCT 25 1960

SECRET

Dear Dick:

Our efforts to answer recent informal inquiries, including some from the White House Staff, have revealed that, though CIA and the FBI have detailed records concerning Americans who have been recruited as intelligence agents by Bloc countries, there does not appear to be a complete listing of those Americans now living in Bloc countries who might be called "defectors". Using the definitions of DCID 4/2, these persons might be described as those who have either been capable of providing useful intelligence to the Bloc or those whose desire to resettle in Bloc countries has been significantly exploited for communist propaganda purposes. This would mean that no attention need be paid to Americans whose resettlement within the Bloc had no counter-intelligence implications or had attracted no particular attention; for instance, this definition would not cover individual US citizens of East European or Chinese origin who returned to the "homeland" because they had never been completely assimilated into the American society.

There is attached a list of such persons, covering the last 18 months, and it would be appreciated if the Agency could verify and possibly expand this list for the use of interested Bureaus of the Department.

Sincerely yours,


Hugh S. Cumming, Jr.

Attachment:

List of American "Defectors"
from May 1959 - October 1960.

Mr. Richard M. Bissell, Jr.
Deputy Director, Plans,
Central Intelligence Agency.

SECRET

03486

RELEASED PER P.L-102-526(JFK ACT)
NARA 19 DATE 10-27-08CONFIDENTIALLIST OF AMERICAN "DEFECTORS"

- 1.) Morris and Mollie BLOCK, living in the USSR, and possibly Communist China, since the fall of 1959.
- 2.) David DuBOIS (aka DUPEBOY), living in Peiping since May 1960, but may have returned to the U.S.
- 3.) Sgt. Joseph DUTKANICZ, U.S. Army, defected to East German Forces about the spring of 1960.
- 4.) Sgt. Ernie F. FLETCHER, U.S. Army, defected to East German Forces in June 1959 and stated that he wished to remain in East Germany at a confrontation held on August 5, 1959 (CINCUSAREUR telegram SX 5307 of 061744Z August).
- 5.) Sgt. (fnu) JONES, U.S. Air Force, defected in mid May 1960 to East German Forces (Air Intelligence Information Report number 1430223 of August 9, 1960.)
- 6.) William MARTIN, NSA employee.
- 7.) Bernon MITCHELL, NSA employee.
- 8.) Lee Harvey OSWALD, tourist.
- 9.) Libero RICCIARDELLI, tourist.
- 10.) Pvt. Vladimir SLOBODA, U.S. Army, defected to East German Forces in the spring of 1960.
- 11.) Robert Edward WEBSTER, tourist, (see New York Times article of October 20, 1959).
- 12.) Bruce Frederick DAVIS, U.S. Army, defected to East German Forces, August 19, 1960 (Embassy Moscow telegram 1032 of October 22, 1960).

CONFIDENTIAL

OSWALD, Lee Harvey
USSR

CI-Project/RE
9 November 1959
7-365

MIR-R1
20 Nov. 59

Recent defector to the USSR. Former Marine.

OSWALD, Lee Harvey
Minsk, USSR

CI/SIC/Egarter
WATCH LIST
7 August 1961 10-288
11-323

DOB: 18 October 1939
POB: New Orleans, Louisiana
Defected to Russia 1959
17 August 1960 received undesirable discharge
from U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
Reportedly expresses a desire for return to the US under
certain conditions.

Deleted 28 May 62

OSWALD, Marina
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

26 Nov 63
CI/Project/RE
12-451

Wife of late Lee Harvey OSWALD.
63A24W-63E22U

see Porter, Marine

~~SECRET~~
EYES ONLY

Deleted 20/2/72

~~SECRET~~
~~EYES ONLY~~

(Marina Nikolayevna Pruskova)
PORTER, Marina Pruskova Oswald
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

29 June 1965
CI/Proj/PH

Subject is the wife of the late Lee Harvey OSWALD;
recently married to Kenneth Jess PORTER, 27 year old
Texan; electronics technician. They were married
in early June 1965 in Fate, Texas.

63E 2-11

63E 2-12

See 63E 2-11, 2-12

Revised by 42 25/5/72

~~SECRET~~
~~EYES ONLY~~

MAIL
RECEIVED
OCT 23 1977
Bureau

OPA
1977 OCT 23

FOIA

82 Squankum Road
Howell, New Jersey 07731
17 October 1977

Mr. James B. Cardwell
Commissioner of Social Security
6401 Security Boulevard
Baltimore, Maryland 21235

Dear Mr. Cardwell:

Mr. Paul A. Schuette, Director, Office of Information has referred me to your office concerning a denial of my Freedom of Information Act request for copies of records pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald, SS# 433 54 3937 (deceased).

In his letter to me dated 7 October 1977, Mr. Schuette stated that " Applicable law (26 U.S.C. 6103, as amended by the Tax Reform Act of 1976) in general prohibits us from disclosing information from tax returns or tax return information for other than social security purposes.). Mr. Schuette also stated that the information which is of interest to me, was obtained from tax returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service.

I have requested information concerning Mr. Oswalds period of employment prior to his entry into the military service. His service records indicate that he was employed in a clerical position before enlisting in the United States Marine Corps. Previously, I had been provided with copies of material by Mr. Schuette, which dealt with Mr. Oswalds tax returns and of his wifes claim for benefits following his death. I would assume that such material was also obtained from the Internal Revenue Service. Therefore, I do not understand the recent denial. I would simply like to know for whom Mr. Oswald worked. I hereby request that you review this matter, hopefully determine that the requested information can be made available.

Sincerely,

Emory L. Brown, Jr.
Emory L. Brown, Jr.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INQUIRIES
OFFICE OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OCT 20 11 23 AM '77

DL 89-43
JWB:tjd

On November 29, 1963, Det. C. W. BROWN, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT that the following are the Dallas Police Department officers who first arrested LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Texas Theater, November 22, 1963. BROWN stated that personal contact with OSWALD was made by said officers in the order listed below:

1. M. N. MC DONALD, uniformed officer, Radio Patrol Division
2. T. A. HUTSON, uniformed officer, Traffic Division
3. C. T. WALKER, uniformed officer, Traffic Division
4. RAY HAWKINS, uniformed officer, Traffic Division.

BY FBI/DEK TASK FORCE
ON 11/29/96 *Jan*
☒ RELEASE IN FULL
☐ RELEASE IN PART
☐ TOTAL DENIAL

Date: 08/18/93

ov. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/23/63

1

At approximately 2 p.m., November 22, 1963, I was informed by an unidentified policeman of the Dallas Police Department that a suspect had been seen entering the back door of the Texas Theater.

I immediately proceeded to the Texas Theater, 231 West Jefferson, and entered the front door and stood in the lobby to see that no one left the theater, since there were no officers on guard there. A minute or two after arriving in the lobby, a Dallas County Deputy Sheriff ran by me from inside the theater stating "they have him", and within a minute thereafter, I observed a young man with his hands cuffed behind him in the midst of a group of Dallas police officers being hustled out the front door of the theater. As he passed through the lobby he shouted "police brutality".

This man was a white male, age about 22, 5' 8", 160 pounds, brown hair, and was wearing a white shirt, dark trousers, and a reddish brown jacket with zipper open all the way in front.

From photographs observed later in the day on November 22, 1963, I identified this individual as LEE OSWALD.

on 11/22/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM /wvm Date dictated 11/23/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Reference copy, JFK collection: HSCA (RG 233)

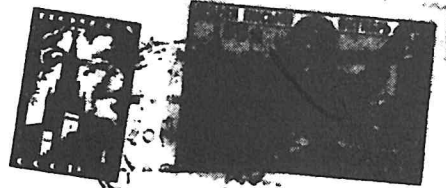
RELEASED PER E.O. 10450 (REV. 4-15-64)

DATE 2/6/98

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Ин Харви Освальд
в издании "метрополи"
Москва,
СССР

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ



VIA AIR MAIL

ROBERT Oswald
7313 DAVANPORT ST
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

U.S.A.

11/26/59
dgp

487

①

Nov 26. 1959

Dear Robert

I shall begin by answering your question on why I and my fellow workers and
1. communists would like to see the present capitalist government of the U.S. overthrown.

Do you remember the time you told me about the efforts of your milk company to form a union? Try to see why workers must form unions against their employers in the U.S., It is because the government supports an economic system which exploits all its workers, a system based upon credit which gives rise to the never ending cycle of depression, inflation, unlimited speculation (which is the phase America is in now) and war. In this system art, culture, and the spirit of man are subjected to commercial enterpraising, religion and education are used as a tool to suppress what would otherwise be a population questioning their government's unfair economic system and planning for war.

Science is neglected unless it can be directly used in making war or producing more profit for the owners of business's. There are some of the reasons. Look around you, and look at yourself. See the segregation, see the unemployed and what automation is, remember how you were laid off at Conair?

I remember well the days we stood off-shore at Indonesia waiting to suppress yet another population, when they were having a revolution there in Mar. 1958. I can still see Japan and the Philippines and their puppet governments. More important I can see the American in uniform men who were there because they were drafted or because they were adventurers or unemployed in civilian life. I will ask you a question Robert, what do you support the American government for? What is the ideal you put forward? Do not say "freedom" because freedom is a word used by all peoples through all of time. Ask me

say now, I do not say lightly, or unknowingly, since I have been in the military as you know, and I know what war is like.

1. In the event of war I would kill any american who put a uniform on in defence of the american government - any american.

2. That in my own mind I have no attachments of any kind in the U.S..

3. That I want to, and I shall, live a normal happy and peaceful life here in the Soviet Union for the rest of my life.

4. That my mother and you are (in spite of what the newspapers said) not objects of affection, but only examples of workers in the U.S.

You should not try to remember me in any way I used to be, since I am only now showing you how I am. I am not all bitterness or hate, I come here only to find freedom, In ~~truth~~ truth, I feel I am at last with my own people, but do not let me give you the impression I am on another world, these people are so much like americans and people the world over. They simply have an economic system and the ideal of communism which

a 250,000,000 population this is because this country is building at a pace which will put it first in all fields of endeavor in 15 years. Most important is the fact they do not work for employers at all, a milkman or a factory supervisor are both socially equal, this does not mean they have the same salary of course, this just means that their work goes for the common good of all.

These people are a good, warm, alive people. These people would never think of war, they wish to see all peoples live in peace. But at the same time they wish to see the economically enslaved people of the west free, they believe in their ideal and they support their government and country to the full limit.

You say you have not renounced me, good I am glad, but I will tell you on what terms I want this arrangement.

I want you to understand what I

and I will tell you I fight for communism.
This word brings to your mind slaves or
injustice, this is because of American
propaganda, look this word up in the
dictionary or better still, read the book
which I first read when I was 15,
"CAPITAL", which contains economic theory
and most important the "communist manifesto."

I will not say your grandchildren will
live under communism, look for yourself
at history, look at a world map! America
is a dying country, I do not wish to
be a part of it, nor do I ever again wish
to be used as a tool in its military
aggressions.

This should answer your question, and
also give you a glimpse of my way of
thinking.

So you speak of advantage. Do you think
that is why I am here? For personal,
material advantage? Happiness is
not based on oneself, it does not consist

(2)

I did not want to get you into any sort of trouble because of me, also this decision is one which I only could make, and you would not have been able to understand me.

You probably know little about this country so I will tell you about it. I did find, as I suspected I would, that most of what is written about the Soviet Union in America is for the better part fabrication. The people here have a seven hour work day now and only work till three o'clock on Saturdays with Sunday's off. They have socialism which means they do not pay for their apartments or for medical care the money for these comes from the profit they help to create in their labor, which in the U.S., goes to Capitalist. here in Moscow there is a housing shortage because of the war but it's not bad now there is no unemployment here and in fact a slight shortage of money even with

of a small home, of taking and getting,
happiness is taking part in the struggle,
where there is no bordering between one's
own personal world, and the world in general.
I never believed I would find more material
advantage at this stage of development in
the Soviet Union than I might of had
in the U.S.

When I talked to a reporter I gave most
of my reasons, however the story I found
out later was badly slanted and left out
~~the~~ my real reasons. The reporter was
interested only in a colorful story.
I have been a pro-communist for years
and yet I have never met a communist,
instead I kept silent and observed,
and what I observed plus my Marxist
learning brought me here to the
Soviet Union. I have ~~always~~ always
considered this country to be my
own.

I left you out of the matter because

the U.S. we not have. I could never have
been personally happy in the U.S.

I wish you would do me a favor
since that other bad newspaper story went
over, I have been thinking I would like to
give people, who are interested in real reasons
of you would give the contents of this letter
(except that which is for your benefit)
to some reporter, it will clarify my
situation, use your own judgment, however.

I have no money problems at all.
My situation was not nearly as stable
then, as it is now, I have no troubles
at all now along that line.

It is snowing here in Moscow now, which
makes everything look very nice, from my
hotel window, I can see the Kremlin and
Red Square and I have just finished a
dinner of (mashed potatoes) meat and potatoes.
So you see the Russians are not so different
from you and I.

HOTEL METROPOL
RM 201 (NEW Room NO.)
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.

Rec'd Dec 17, 1959

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

VIA AIR MAIL

12/18/59

Robert Oswald
7313 Davenport St.
Fort Worth, Texas,

U.S.A.

Dear Robert,

I will be moving from this hotel,
and as you need not write me here. I
have chosen to remove all ties with my
past, so I will not write again, nor do
I wish you to try and contact me. I am
sure you understand that I would not
like to receive correspondence from people
in the country which I fled. I am
starting a new life and I do not wish
to have anything to do with the old
life.

I hope you and your family will
always be in good health

Lee

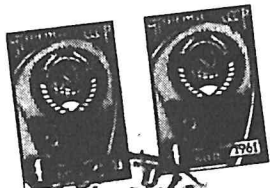
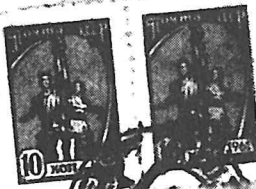
487

№ 2/1
MINSK

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

PAR AVION

U. S. A.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
313 DAVANPORT ST.
MR. R. OSWALD



02/01/62

2. Миллер
ул. Карла Маркса 4, кв. 24
А. Освальд

Oct. 22, 1961

Dear Robert,

Well, it's been a month or more since I've written and also a long time since I've heard from you.

Our deal about the exit visa is still going on, something is holding it up, mostly about my wife since she is a Soviet citizen. But as I so, it's hard to get out of this place, in general.

Maria is in the city of "KHKO8," about 600 miles south east of Minsk, on her vacation, she's living with her aunt, we both agreed a change of scenery was good for her, she comes back on the 15th of November.

From "KHKO8" she sent me a beautiful gold and silver cup with the inscription "To my dear Harland on his birthday 18/10/61" Very nice, Harland, she is sweet.

When is your birthday anyway
sometime in July isn't it?

How are the kids?

How is Vada doing?

Did you get my last letter with some
pictures of Minsk in it?

I think around New Year, if
I'm still unlucky enough to be around
here, I'll call you on the telephone
O.K.?

How's the hunting out at the
farm? Still good I bet.

I got a letter from the Embassy
the other day, they are keeping in
touch as to developments with
the exit visa.

Soon, on Nov. 7-8 the big
revolution day holidays will come off.

They'll be a lot of red flag waving
and fireworks like on the 4th of July
in the States.

Well, that's about all for now. Write
your brother
See soon

Personal History of Prisoner

NAME OSWALD, LEE HARVEY

ALIASES _____

NICKNAMES _____

RACE White CITIZENSHIP American born (Endeavored to defect to Russia in 1959)

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH 10-18-39 at New Orleans, La. (How acquired) _____ SEX Male

HEIGHT 71" WEIGHT 150 EYES Gray HAIR Brown (recedes on left temple)

COMPLEXION Pale BUILD Small DRESS Shabbily dressed

(General appearance)

SCARS, DEFORMITIES, TATTOOS _____

DRUG ADDICT No evidence of same MARITAL STATUS Married

(Indicate if separated or divorced)

ADDRESS 1026 N. Beckley St., Dallas, Texas

FORMER ADDRESSES AND "HANGOUTS" 1-29-63 602 Elsbeth, Apt. 2, Dallas, Tex

4907 Magazine, New Orleans, La.

3519 Fairmont St., Dallas, Tex. 757 French St., New Orleans, La. 2515 W. 5th St.,

Irving, Tex., and 4936 Collinwood St., Fort Worth, Tex.

WHEN ARRESTED 11-22-63 WHERE ARRESTED Dallas, Tex. 231 W. Jefferson Ave.

CRIME Assassination of President

Family and Relatives

RELATION	NAME	ADDRESS
WIFE (maiden name)	Marina Nicholaevna Proosakova Oswald,	2515 W. 5th St., Irving, Tex.
HUSBAND		
FATHER	Robert Lee Oswald, deceased	
MOTHER	Marguerite Oswald,	2220 Thomas Place, Ft. Worth, Tex.
FATHER-IN-LAW		
MOTHER-IN-LAW		

List other relatives such as brothers, sisters, children (give ages),
nieces, nephews, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, etc.

L.
Brother: Robert Oswald, Arlington, Tex.
Daughter: June Lee Oswald, 17 months old
Daughter: Audrey Marina Rachel Oswald, 1 month old

Associates

NAME	ADDRESS
<u>Wm. Randle,</u>	<u>2439 W. 5th St - Irving, Tex. (Drove him to and from Irving to work in Dallas)</u>

TEST SCHOOL ATTENDED (Name) U. S. Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wisc.
cation Completed 3-23-59 Highest grade completed 12
Special Training or Vocation (Name of school, dates enrolled and courses studied):
Photographer Matriculation #6684 M 230
N. Electronic Opr. & Radio Opr. Ma tication

RECORD OF EMPLOYMENT

Social Security No. 433-54-3937

EMPLOYER	ADDRESS	DATES OF EMPLOYMENT	DUTIES
<u>Texas Schoolbook Depository, Houston at Elm Sts</u>	<u>Dallas</u>	<u>1 month to date.</u>	<u>Wise-man.</u>
<u>Wagner's Chiles Stovall Co., 522 Browder St., Dallas</u>			
<u>Leslie Welding Co.</u>			

(Further ~~pre~~ prior employment unknown at this time)

MILITARY SERVICE (Organization, rating, length of service) Pfc. (E-2)
U. S. M. C. #1653230 October 24, 1956

DATE OF DISCHARGE 9-11-59 KIND OF DISCHARGE (Honorable or other) M/D changed to undesirable

VETERAN'S COMPENSATION (Give details) -
ELECTIVE SERVICE CLASSIFICATION 4-A BOARD Sel. Ser. #41-114-39532 (*)
REAL ESTATE OWNED None known

BANK ACCOUNTS None known

HAUFFEUR'S LICENSE NO. --- AUTO OPERATOR'S LICENSE NO. --- STATE ---

UTOMOBILES (Describe in detail) None known

HERE LICENSED --- LICENSE NO. --- YEAR OF THIS REGISTRATION ---

REMARKS (Information about insurance policies or fraternal organizations, or any other information which would assist in locating prisoner if he became a fugitive)

Dept. of Navy wrote to this man, their file DKE-jcr 2 April 62 at Kalinina St. 4-24,
Linsk, USSR.

transferred to U. S. M. C. Reserve September 11, 1959

NOTE: BEFORE THIS OFFENDER COULD BE PROSECUTED IN STATE COURT IN TEXAS, HE WAS MURDERED.

DEFENSE ATTORNEY ---

DATE Prepared 11-26-63, 19 --- PREPARED BY Robert A. Steuart

(*) He had a false partially completed Selective Service card in name of Alek James Hidell to which was attached photo of himself and Selective Service No. 4222432532 (Title)

Orig. to Chief
CC Dallas

PROTECTED
933 DEC
U.S. SECRET SERVICE
25

was "not regarded . . . as being completely normal mentally nor was he considered to be very intelligent." He was therefore not deemed to be a desirable defector from the KGB's point of view. It must have been this decision, communicated to Oswald on the evening of October 21, that precipitated the suicide attempt. According to Nosenko, the attempted suicide only confirmed the correctness of his Section's adverse judgment.^{1/}

When he was first admitted to the Botkin Hospital Oswald was placed in the psychiatric ward.^{2/} Rima visited him there and he asked her help to have him transferred to another section. He was offended by the implied characterization of his case as one of insanity. The hospital records and the Diary show that he succeeded in being transferred a few days later.

The sudden shift of Oswald's fortunes seems to have had a humanizing effect on him. Up until this time witnesses described him as resentful, standoffish, and argumentative. His own diary entries were concerned only with the objective facts of where he was and what was occurring on his application to become a member of the Soviet state. The Diary entries after the suicide attempt, however, reflect that he suddenly became aware of his Intourist Guide, Rima Shirokova, as a friend and as an attractive woman. Oswald recorded that just after he was admitted to the hospital, "Only at this moment, I notice she is pretty," and two days later

"Afternoon. I am visited by Roza Agafonova of the hotel tourist office, who asked me about my health, very beautiful, excellent English, very merry and kind, she makes me very glad to be alive."

^{1/} Comm'n Doc. 451, FBI Report (Mar. 6, 1964).

^{2/} Historic Diary; Comm'n Exh. 985 (Dean Rusk), Doc. 1C-3, pages 12-13.

Shirokova visited Oswald almost every day while he was in the hospital. Once he was transferred out of the psychiatric ward he found his stay not unpleasant. The new ward was described by the Diary as "airy," and the document records that Oswald thought the food was good. He shared his room with eleven other patients. The only drawback seemed to be that an "elderly American" who was also in the ward acted distrustful towards him. Oswald had told the old man that he had not registered at the American Embassy as a tourist, and he was generally evasive about the purpose of his presence in Moscow and his confinement in the hospital. The Commission was unable to identify this other American.

On the 27th his stitches were removed and on the 28th Oswald was released.^{1/} He was driven back to the Hotel Berlin in an Intourist car, accompanied by Rima Shirokova. That same day he checked out of the Berlin and registered at the Metropole Hotel. He said goodbye to Lyudmila Dmitrieva, head of the Intourist office at the Berlin, whom he apparently had met earlier in his dealings with that office, and also to Roza Agafonova, another woman connected with the same office.^{2/} The Hotel Metropole is a large hotel serving the tourist trade in Moscow and is under the same administration as the Hotel Berlin.^{3/} Oswald did not specifically say so, but he undoubtedly changed hotels on orders from the Soviet government. His visa had expired on the 22nd of October and so for the last six days his presence in Russia had been technically illegal. His continued presence in Moscow was therefore at the tacit sufferance of the Soviet state. He must have been very aware of this fact, since he had as yet received no

^{1/} Comm'n Exh. 985 (Dean Rusk), Doc. 1C-2, pages 1, 8-9; Historic Diary.

^{2/} Historic Diary.

^{3/} Comm'n Doc. 451; other sources.

word that the decision that he must leave had been reversed. Later on the same day that he changed hotels, however, the Diary records that he was notified by Shirokova that the "Pass and Registration Office" wished to talk to him "about his future." We do not know what the "Pass and Registration Office" was, but presumably it was the KGB or some other branch of the Soviet government, possibly the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which had now been assigned the task of handling his case.

Nosenko, the KGB officer who defected to the United States, says that by this time the KGB had washed its hands of Oswald and had even recommended that he no longer be permitted to stay in Russia. Its decision, made before his suicide attempt, was according to Nosenko only confirmed and hardened by that incident. Nosenko says that he never knew exactly who in the Soviet government reversed this decision but presumes it was the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which might logically have taken an interest in Oswald at this point because of his obvious propaganda value to the Communist cause. His alleged character instability presumably would not have been as great a deterrent to the Ministry as it was to the KGB.

Nosenko also claims that very soon after Oswald was discharged from the hospital he, Oswald, was again informed by Intourist (presumably through Rima Shirokova) that there had been no change in the decision that he could not reside in the Soviet Union and that he must therefore make plans for an early departure. Upon hearing this, says Nosenko, Oswald threatened that he would again try to commit suicide. According

to Nosenko's version of the events, therefore, the reversal of the attitude of the Soviet Government which permitted Oswald to stay in the Soviet Union, at least until his status was clarified, must have come very soon after the second suicide threat and in fact may have been stimulated by the threat.^{1/} Oswald's Diary makes no mention of any threat to make a second attempt at suicide.

The Historic Diary recites that the officials at the Passport and Registration Office, where Oswald appeared at the invitation of his guide, Rima, asked him whether he wanted to return to the United States or whether he still wanted to stay and become a Soviet citizen. Oswald replied that he still wanted to stay. He was asked for his papers, "to show who and what you are," and in response handed over his Marine Corps discharge. He asked when he could expect a decision and was told, "Not soon." He was then dismissed. Shirokova met him later that evening and, still according to his Diary, he took out his frustrations by insulting her.

The account of this interview in Oswald's Diary also states that the officials asked him about the other official who had spoken to him earlier, before he was hospitalized. Oswald comments on this that there must have been a lack of communication between the men who were now interviewing him and the men who had interviewed him previously. This tends to confirm Nosenko's statements that the KGB, a representative of which was presumably the first official who spoke to Oswald, had washed its hands of Oswald and that the group which picked him up after his hospital stay was from some other branch of the Soviet state.

^{1/} Comm'n Doc. 451, FBI Report (Mar. 6, 1964).

For the next three days Oswald did nothing but stay in his room, No. 214 in the Metropole Hotel, and anxiously await the decision of the Soviet Government. The Diary records that on the 29th he ate only once and stayed next to the phone all day, fully dressed, apparently ready to leave at a moment's notice if he were summoned. He described the three days as "like three years."

By the 31st Oswald felt he could wait passively no longer. The Diary records that he "made a decision." He took his passport and met Rima Shirokova at noon. He told her of his impatience and urge to do something, although he did not confide in her exactly what he intended to do for fear she would not approve. Her advice was that he should stay in his room "and eat well."^{1/} After she left the hotel he waited a few minutes and took a taxi to the American Embassy. When he got out of the taxi he strode up to the Embassy gate, where he was met by two Russian guards who asked to see his passport. He showed it to them and they smilingly permitted him to pass. He had arrived at about 12:30. He walked in and told the receptionist that he would like to see the Consul. She replied that he should please sign the tourist register, which she pointed out. Instead of registering, Oswald told her, "Yes, but before I do that, I'd like to see the Consular (sic)," took out his passport, laid it on her desk and then announced that he had come to "dissolve his American citizenship." Somewhat startled, the receptionist immediately left the room and spoke with Mr. Richard E. Snyder, the United States Consul at the Moscow Embassy. Snyder came out, met Oswald and asked him to come into his office and sit down. Then he asked him what he wanted.

In the same office with Snyder at this time was his assistant, Mr. John A. McVickar. Both men took close notice of Oswald because of the sudden and dramatic nature of his announcement, and the world-wide newspaper publicity which was soon to follow helped to impress the event even more firmly.

^{1/} Historic Diary.

in their minds. Notes and memoranda composed by the two officers immediately after the event, additional memoranda written from memory after the assassination of the President, their recollections of the events stated in testimony to the Commission, and all supplemented by descriptions of the same event contained in Oswald's own Diary, have given us a fairly complete picture of what occurred at the confrontation.^{1/}

Oswald had prepared a formal letter for the occasion. He presented it to Snyder with the announcement that he had decided to take Soviet citizenship and wanted to dissolve his American citizenship. With this, McVickar, who had been busy doing other work, looked up from his desk and observed what ensued. Oswald's formal note, with its original misspellings left intact, reads as follows:

"I, Lee Harey Oswald do hereby request that my present citizenship in the United States of America, be revoked.

"I have entered the Soviet Union for the express purpose of applying for citizenship in the Soviet Union, through the means of naturalization.

"My request for citizenship is now pending before the Surpreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

"I take these steps for political reasons. My request for the revoking of my American citizenship is made only after the longest and most serious considerations.

^{1/} The account of Oswald's interview at the Embassy, which runs from this point to page 37, has been composed from the following documents and testimony:

Testimony of Richard E. Snyder, pages _____.

Testimony of John A. McVickar, pages _____.

Comm'n Exh. No's. 908, 909, and 910 (Richard E. Snyder).

Historic Diary.

Oswald's handwritten account of his visit to the Embassy, (FBI Exhibit 44).

Comm'n Exh. 941 (John A. McVickar)

"I affirm that my allegiance is to
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. ^{1/}

/s/ Lee H. Oswald"

Oswald told Snyder that he had been a corporal in the United States Marine Corps and had been honorably discharged on September 11, 1959. After obtaining a passport good for travel to the Soviet Union, among other places, he had departed from the United States through New Orleans. He had applied for a Soviet tourist visa in Helsinki, Finland, on October 14. (The 14th is the day upon which the visa was issued. Probably either Oswald misspoke here or Snyder misunderstood what he said. It is extremely unlikely that the visa was applied for and issued on the same day.) ^{2/}His application for Soviet citizenship had been by letter addressed to the Supreme Soviet and mailed on October 16, written after he had arrived in Moscow. He said that he had not mentioned his intent to remain in the Soviet Union to the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki at the time he had applied for his tourist visa.

Snyder described Oswald's manner throughout the interview as "aggressive, arrogant, and uncooperative." However, he says that Oswald appeared to be competent. Snyder tried to sound him out, but Oswald insisted that he did not wish to waste time in discussion or in answering questions

^{1/} Comm'n Exh. 913 (Richard E. Snyder).

^{2/} Comm'n Exh. 946 (Richard E. Snyder); Comm'n Doc. 698, attachment "C," CIA report (Mar. 31, 1964).

concerning his "personal" affairs beyond what was directly related to divesting himself of his American citizenship. Oswald appeared contemptuous of Snyder's efforts to explore his motivation and made clear that he wanted no advice. He stated that he knew the provisions of American law on loss of citizenship and did not want to hear them reviewed again by the Consul. Snyder observed later that Oswald "displayed all the airs of a new sophomore partyliner."

Oswald gave his "principle reason" for wanting to renounce his citizenship, "I am a Marxist," and declined any further elaboration of his motives. However, from other remarks made during the interview, Snyder and McVickar were able to infer other reasons. Oswald alluded at one point to hardships endured by his mother as a "worker" and said he did not intend to let this happen to him. He also referred to himself as a "worker," although he admitted that he had never held a civilian job, having entered the Marine Corps directly from his junior year in high school. (Here again Oswald shifted the truth a little his own way. He actually left high school in his sophomore year.)^{1/} He also stated that his Marine service in Okinawa and elsewhere had given him a chance "to observe American imperialism." He displayed some resentment at not having been given a higher rank in the Marine Corps.

1/

Oswald at first declined to give any background information about his family connections in America except to state that he was not married and that he had a mother in Texas. The Embassy officials, however, told him that nothing could be done about his request to renounce citizenship without additional information, and he then gave the address of his mother in Fort Worth.

Oswald told Snyder that he had been a radar operator in the Marine Corps and that he had voluntarily stated to Soviet officials that as a Soviet citizen he would make known to them such information concerning the Marine Corps and his specialty therein as he possessed. He intimated that he might know something of special interest, but he did not claim to possess knowledge or information of a highly classified nature. Oswald also stated during the interview that he admired the system and policies of the Soviet Union and desired to serve the Soviet State. He said that his intent to defect to the Soviet Union had been formed long before he was discharged from the Marine Corps. During the entire interview he referred in condemnatory and contemptuous tones to the United States and in laudatory terms to the Soviet Union. McVickar and Snyder said he tended to use simple Marxist stereotypes without

sophistication or independent formulation.

Snyder did not immediately accept Oswald's attempt to renounce citizenship. He told him that his renunciation could be accomplished the next Monday or any other day when the Embassy was open for business and that if he would return later, the job could be completed. Snyder's real reason for delaying Oswald was that he believed, as a matter of sound professional practice, that no one should be permitted to precipitously renounce his American citizenship; such an Act had extremely serious consequences and, once accomplished, it was irrevocable. In this respect, Snyder noticed that Oswald was young, apparently not well educated, and obviously in a highly emotional state.

Snyder was especially reluctant to accept Oswald's renunciation of American citizenship because his office had just recently, in fact, only a few weeks earlier, had an especially bad experience in accepting another American citizen's renunciation of his citizenship. ^{Nicholas} ~~John~~ xxxx Petrulli, who later turned out had just been discharged from the United States Army for psychological reasons, appeared at the Moscow Embassy and asked to have his citizenship taken away. The Embassy complied with Petrulli's request. A few weeks later, after they had had time to examine him, the Soviet authorities told him that he

could not become a Soviet citizen and could not even remain in Russia as a foreign resident. No longer being an American citizen, Petrulli was a "man without a country" and had no place to go. The Soviet officials called in a representative from the American Consul (which happened to be Snyder) and demanded that our Embassy take the responsibility of removing Petrulli from their country. Snyder remonstrated that the man was no longer an American citizen, having renounced that status, but the Russian official countered that the rules of international law placed the responsibility for handling a person on the country under whose passport he had entered, irrespective of any technical provisions of loss of citizenship intervening. The Soviet official's interpretation of international law was in all probability correct. Ultimately the case was disposed of by restoring Petrulli's American citizenship to him on the theory that his attempted renunciation had not been effective because he was not competent to carry it through. The incident was thus resolved satisfactorily, but the whole thing involved bad publicity for the American government and was, of course, an extremely painful experience for Petrulli himself. Partly because of the consequences of the Petrulli case, it was now prescribed procedure at the American Embassy to discourage hasty renunciations of citizenship.

The meeting with Snyder and McVickar, though eventful, was over in less than an hour. Oswald left the Embassy and was soon back in his hotel room, angry that his attempted renunciation of citizenship had not been accepted on the spot but, in the words of his Diary, "elated at this showdown, ... I'm sure Russians will accept me after this sign of my faith in them."

Some light can be shed on where and how Oswald got his ideas on the manner in which he could renounce his American citizenship by comparing the formal note he presented to Snyder with the provisions of Section 349(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act,^{1/} which is the law defining the way in which an American can lose his citizenship. Section 349(a) (1) provides that a United States citizen shall lose his nationality by:

"Obtaining naturalization in a foreign state upon his own application, ..."

Oswald's note contains these two paragraphs:

"I have entered the Soviet Union for the express purpose of applying for citizenship in the Soviet Union, through the means of naturalization.

"My request for citizenship is now pending before the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Section 349(a) (6) provides that a United States citizen shall lose his nationality by:

^{1/} United States Code Section

(196).

"Making a formal renunciation of nationality before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State."

Oswald's formal note reads in part:

"I Lee Harey Oswald do hereby request that my present citizenship in the United States of America, be revoked.

"... My request for the revoking of my American citizenship is made only after the longest and most serious considerations."

Finally, Section 349(a)(2) provides that a United States citizen shall lose his nationality by:

"Taking an oath or making an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state or political subdivision thereof."

The last paragraph in Oswald's formal note reads:

"I affirm that my allegiance is to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

It seems clear that Oswald was trying, in his own inexperienced way, to comply with all three provisions of Section 349(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In fact, his attempted compliance was deficient under all three

subsections of Section 349(a), but he apparently did not know this and would not have known it unless he had read much more thoroughly into the law of renunciation of citizenship, especially the case law on the subject. The better understanding of the law which would have followed from a more thorough study was probably beyond Oswald's capabilities. Of his sincerity in wanting to renounce his citizenship when he appeared at the Embassy, however, there can be no doubt. Both Snyder and McVickar feel confident that had Oswald been permitted to comply with the formal renunciation procedures during the hour or so he was at the Embassy, he would immediately have done so.

Very shortly after he arrived back at his hotel, at 2:00 p.m. according to the Diary, a reporter from the Associated Press, A. I. Goldberg, came to Oswald's room and asked for an interview. He told Oswald that he had been notified by the United States Embassy of his attempted renunciation. Oswald refused to talk to him. About a half-hour later a second reporter, Miss Aline Mosby, appeared for an interview and was also dismissed, although only after Oswald had answered a few questions for her. By now the word was out and virtually all the news services were trying to reach him. The Diary contains entries to the effect that Time Magazine tried to

~~Marina~~ ~~SECRET~~

~~WOODHOLDS~~

~~Edwards~~

Denied 13 Dec 1963

* 395-745 - transit of LHO through a European country in 1962 -

CIA HAS NO OBJECTION TO
DECLASSIFICATION AND/OR
RELEASE OF THIS DOCUMENT

Rogab - Moroccan govt

* 453-766 - Denied 2 January 1964, step father
Alexander Medvedev or
Dr. Lyudmila Nikolaevna?

BOX 19
FOLDER 24
ITEM #4

See 402-165 and 446-182
released in July 1976. (Terrell)

FOIA 522-228 - Bio Info on Mrs. Oswald
& other relatives. Do we have?

Marina NIKCHAYEVA?

~~627-821 Classified~~

PRUSAKOVA - mother's maiden name

Pharmacy Tekhnikum 1955 - joined
Trade Union for Medical Workers in 1957 -
Graduated June 1959.

TO Minsk in Aug 1959 - Uncle Ilya
Vasilyevich Prusakov - graduated as lumber
engineer - MVD after WWII (Ministry of
Internal Affairs) - Was Col or Lt Col - MVD -
Member Dept when Marina lived to him -
He was Communist member - wife was not.

~~SECRET~~

SR

SECRET

aunt in Minsk

Valentina Guryevna Prusakova -

Introduced to LHO by medical student,
son of lecturer at Palace of Culture social
affair about middle of March 1961.

LHO started corresponding to Amer.
Embassy on 1 Feb 1961 about return to U.S.

Permission to marry - 7 days. Waited
3 more days to fulfill required 10-day
waiting period. Married 30 April 1961.

LHO declares intention to return to
A.S. in June 1961. Marina begins to fill
out forms & write autobiographies to Soviet
authorities - mentions a maternal aunt,
Mariya Vasilevna BERLOVA.

Oswald earned 800-900 rubles monthly.
Marina stated licensed medical doctors received
no more than 650 rubles per month. pp. 14

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Departure -

- ① 1 June 1962 left ~~Minsk~~ Moscow by train & transited Minsk at late hour - no friends or relatives ~~able~~ to say final goodbye.
- ② Crossed border at Brest on 2 June 1962
- ③ Arrived in U.S. on 13 June.

List of Relatives -

Biographical account based on official & press interviews & documents. Not a critical analysis - no attempt to explain inconsistencies or omissions.

500-^{withheld}785 - foreigner who thought he saw Marina in Minsk. Who was it? Beggar said Moscow.

Classified: memo. to J. Lee Rankin.
* 627-821 - Reports on Activities & Travel of LHO and Marina Nikolaevna Oswald as transmitted to Warren Comm.
Memo to Rankin - Transmitting cables as follows.

Signed Richard Holmes

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
To: White House, Dept of State, FBI & Soper DSS

Teletype message OUT # 86702 - 4 Dec. 1963

Foreigners records office of the German Federal Republic in Cologne, Germany. re: Marina.

① Crossed W. Germany from East Germany to Holland. 3 June 1962.

② Travelled by rail. Crossing into W. Germany at Helmstedt on 3 June. Entered Holland at Bentheim crossing point.

③ Had. West German visa 694/62 issued at W. Ger. Embassy in Moscow.

④ Destination Rotterdam. LHO & baby not mentioned in German records & little D.D., paid to U.S. etc & infants in travel records.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Teletype message OUT # 87520,
6 Dec 1963 D WH, State, FBI, copy to SS.

①. Reference to OUT # 86702 - Information from Dutch confirm this. On 3 June 1962 one M. Oswald, listed as male Russian citizen, entered the Netherlands by train at the OldenRAAL border point.

NOTE: Listing as a male ^{believed} just an error of border officials.

NOTE: OldenRAAL is opposite Bentheim German border point.

Teletype # 85715 - 29 Nov. 1963 D WH, State, FBI copy SS.

Subject: Travel of LHO.

①. 9 Oct. 1959 - LHO arrived in Southampton, Gr. Britain. Planned to stay in Gr Br 1 week, going to "some school" in Switzerland. (Comment - probably Albert Schweitzer College).

②. 10 Oct. 1959 - British travel records show Oswald left London by air for Helsinki.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

③ October 1959 - Stockholm paper -

DAGENS Nyheter, of 25 Nov 1963
states LHO passed through Sweden during
October 1959. Article 5 LHO unsuccessful
in obtaining visa to USSR in Helsinki
which resulted in his returning to Stockholm.
Two days after returning to Stock.
LHO arrived in Moscow. "This
indicates that Russian Embassy (Stockholm)
gave him a visa." according to article.

According to reliable source there was
no record that there was any request
for a USSR visa processed through
normal channels for Oswald during
1959 - difficult to explain how
Oswald received visa in 2 days
without going through normal channels.
Special cases get visas through
Soviet Embassy in Stockholm but
no evidence to confirm this was
done for LHO.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

④ 10 to 15 Oct. 1959 - Semetiae Source
says LHO stayed at Torne Hotel
in Helsinki from 10 to 11 Oct & then
moved to Klaus Kurki Hotel where
he stayed until 15th awaiting visa.
Travelled to USSR by train, crossing
at ~~HAR~~ VAINIKKALA on 15 Oct.

⑤ 13 May 1962 - Dutch official source -
Dutch Charge in Moscow issued a
transit visa to Marina on 13 May 1962.
Wrong birth date & place of birth.
No record of her having actually
transited The Netherlands.

⑥ 1962 - British records do not show
LHO returned to U.S. from USSR
through U.K - if merely transiting,
didn't need a landing card.

* ⑦. Extremely sensitive ^{& reliable} Source - on 23 Nov.
MARIA SMETHLAGE, head of
Workgroup Information Cuba - told
employee of Cuban Embassy in The Hague
P d J - "that Mr. LEE in
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Teletype # 85182 dated 27 - 1963 &
 W.H., State, FBI copy to SS.

9: LHO.

① In conversation w close friend in
 Bern, Switzerland on 23 - 1963,
 Richard Thomas Gibson remarked
 that Oswald is "one of us". Oswald
 & Gibson had corresponded two years
 previously & Oswald had joined
 the Committee (Comment: Ref. is
 presumably Fair Play for Cuba Comm.)
 GIBSON said he destroyed all letters
 from OSWALD - OSWALD is crazy.
 Said glad he wasn't in N.Y. Felt
 sorry for "LEE" and "TIBOR".

② Info. supplied extremely sensitive
 & usually reliable source.

③ RICHARD THOMAS GIBSON born
 13 May 1931 in LA, CA, negro
 journalist active in FPC since 1960.
 Resided since 1963 in LAUSANNE,
 Switzerland. Has participated in
 publication of ~~LA~~ Revolution Africaine.

~~SECRET~~

FOIA-686-293 - addresses & names
in LHO book - Soviet Union.

FOIA 734-198 Same as 756-327 - Allegation
that Marina Oswald a KGB agent,
KGB maintained a terrorist special
operations school in Minsk.

FOIA 763-330 - Statements reportedly made
by George & Jeanne DEMOHRENSCHILDT
concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and the
Assassination of President Kennedy.

Do we
have?
get
names
FOIA 1004-400 Deleted name Possible
Connection to Investigation of Lee Harvey
and Marina Oswald. Similar
coincidences in backgrounds of - - - -
and Lee Harvey & Marina Oswald.
a Both in Minsk - Unnamed during
summer of 1958 & 2 June & 8
Sept. 1959.

h Said they were considered oddities
c Knew someone with father a
Soviet General.

d. Both enlisted men & technicians
in ~~SECRET~~ Marine Corps

~~SECRET~~

4 Nov. 1948

1197-1068 Denied - one page index card. re: a Soviet military officer possibly related to Marina - dated 1948. Protecting foreign intelligence source.

1198-1069 Denied - Contains list of Soviet delegates who visited a European country in 1960. To protect sources, locations & agency identifications.

1199-1069-A - Denied - Detailed 5 Dec 1965 conversations between Agency staff employees & Soviet officer in a foreign country. Mentions a Soviet whose name resembles that of Marina's maiden name.

FOIA 1200-437 - Re: Marina's entry as a non-quota immigrant.
INS file A-12530645

Newspaper articles - 31 pps. Nov 1963 - through early 1964.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Dec 1963.

1202-1069 - ~~B~~ Denied, Summary of
a ~~Soviet~~ biographic info on a
Soviet official dated 1948.
Name similar to Marina's
maiden name. Identifies
foreign liaisons & hence denied.

newspaper articles 21 pp.
Early 1964

FOIA Dispatch 7 July 1964
1204-438 Re: subject who has girlfriend
in New York who is good friend of Marina.

newspaper articles 3 pp.

* FOIA 1206-438B - 3 reports on following
topics: Marina & LHO. (Other topics
deleted) no date - deleted

Marina & LHO Article printed
Re: difficulty of a Soviet citizen
encounters when attempting to leave USSR,
has to have KGB sanction

Thinks KGB was interested in Oswald.
& worked with him. Mentions
Oswald as having been in Cuba - last #

~~SECRET~~

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AIR POUCH.

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amembassy MOSCOW

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

REF : Embassy's 585, February 28, 1961

659

DESP. NO.

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361.1122 Oswald, file

Lee Harvey / 3-2-61

MAR 24 1961

March 21, 1961

DATE

17 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	SCS-2	Rm/R-2 ENR-5 PPT-2 INR-7
REC'D	3-28	OTHER
		Cin-15

SUBJECT: CITIZENSHIP AND PASSPORTS: Lee Harvey Oswald

The Embassy received on March 20, 1961 the following letter from Lee Harvey Oswald postmarked Minsk March 5 and Moscow March 17:

"Dear Sirs:

In reply to your recent letter. I find it inconvenient to come to Moscow for the sole purpose of an interview.

In my last letter I believe I stated that I cannot leave the city of Minsk without permission.

I believe there exist in the United States also a law in regards to resident foreigners from Socialist countries, traveling between cities.

I do not think it would be appropriate for me to request to leave Minsk in order to visit the American Embassy. In any event, the granting of permission is a long drawn out affair, and I find that there is a hesitation on the part of local officials to even start the process.

I have no intention of abusing my position here, and I am sure you would not want me to.

I see no reasons for any preliminary inquiries not to be put in the form of a questionnaire and sent to me.

I understand that personal interviews undoubtedly make to work of the Embassy staff lighter, than written correspondence, however in some cases other means must be employed.

Sincerely,

/s/ Lee H. Oswald"

RESnyder/vdb

REPORTER

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Page 2 of

Encl. No.

Desp. No. 659

From MOSCOW

We have written to Oswald advising him that it is the position of the Soviet Government that they interpose no objection or obstacle to visits to the Embassy by American citizens in the Soviet Union and suggesting that he use the Embassy's letter in applying to the authorities in Minsk for permission to travel to Moscow. Oswald was informed that in order for the Embassy to make a determination of his American citizenship status, a personal interview would be required at which pertinent statements could be taken from him under oath before a consular officer.

For the Ambassador:

Edward L. Freers

Edward L. Freers
Minister Counselor

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